HON. DANIEL WEBSTER'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

NIBLO'S THEATRE. Tremendous Crowd and Great

Enthusiasm. Most Successful Debut on the Stage.

According to announcement, the Hon. Daniel Webster deliverd an address last evening, before the Historical Society, at Niblo's Garden. The doors of the theatre were thrown open at halfpast six o'clock, and such a rush was never seen at Ninlo's before-such a dense multitude never filled its capacious precincts. The élite and fashion of the whole city seem to have congregated together, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. All the strangers at the different hotels-all the clergy of the metropolis-the members of the legal profession, and other professions-the literateurs and the politicicians-together with an array of female beauty and fashion that cast the most brilliant nights of the opera into the shade-presented such an assemblage as has rarely, perhaps never, met within the walls of any building in New York. Not only was every seat occupied in a very few minutes, with the exception of the parquette-which was reserved for the members of the society-but every chair about the theatre was brought into requisition; and still vast numbers were compelled to stand in the back ground. Hundreds who remained, never hear 1 or saw him at all, and many went away in despair. There was, in fact, a perfect furore, whatever exeited it.

At a quarter past seven o'clock, Mr. Webster made his appearance in the dining saloon, where he was introduced to the President, the committee. and the members of the society, who had assembled there-having been admitted by members' tickets. Immediately after, they proceeded in a body to ocoupy the parquette, which had been reserved for

It was arranged that Mr. Webster should address the audience from the stage; and accordingly the great star appeared there in all his glory, precisely at half past seven o'clock. He was accompanied by the committee and executive officers. His appearance was the signal for one of the most tremendous bursts of applause we ever heard. The debut of the honorable gentleman was completely successful. He wore a white vest, as usual, and seemed in good health and spirits. He took his seat at a table for a few minutes, till quiet was secured in the audience. The assemblage was then called to order by the PRESIDENT, who announced that Rev. Dr. DEWEY

would open the proceedings by prayer. The Rev. gentleman then effered a prayer of some length, imploring a blessing upon the society, and concluding with "the Lord's Prayer."

LUTHER BRADISH, Esq , the President of the society, then introduced Mr WESSTER formally to the audience, saying he would not detain them by any remarks of his, knowing how impatient they must be to hear the great man who was now before them.

The Hen. DANIEL WEBSTER then presented himself, and the scene of enthusiasm baffles all description. When the tumultuous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, subsided, he prooecded to deliver his address, as follows, which he did with great distinctness and effect, making himself heard plainly in every part of the house, except by those who were completely in the background:

THE ADDRESS.

The object of your association, gentlemen, like that of others of similar character, is highly important. Historical societies are auxiliary to histor'cal compositions. They collect the material from which the great narrative of events is, in due time. to be framed. The transactions of public bodies. local histories, memoirs of all kind, statistics, laws, ordinances, public debates, and discussions, works of periodical literature, and the public journals whether of political events, of commerce, literature or the arts, all find their places in the collections of historical societies. But these collections are not history; they are only elements for history. History is a higher name, and imports literary produc tions of the first order.

It is presumptueus in me, whose labors and studies have been so long devoted to other objects, to speak in the presence of those whom I see before me, of the dignity and importance of history in its just sense; and yet I find pleasure in breaking in upon the course of daily pursuits, and indulging, for a time, in reflections upon topics of literature, and in the remembrance of the great examples of historic art. Well written history must always be the result of genius and taste, as well as of attainment It stands next to epic poetry, in the productions of the human mind. If it requires less of invention than that, it is not behind it in dignity and importance. The power of the epic consists in the narrative of real or supposed events, and the representation of real, or at least natural, characters; and history, in its noblest examples, is an account of occurrences, in which great events are commemorated, and distinguished men appear as agents and actors. Epic peetry and the drama are but narratives-the former partly, and the latter wholly, in the form of dialogue; but their characters and personages are usually the creations of the imagination. Severs history sometimes assumes the dialogue

or dramatic form, and, without departing from truth, is embellished by supposed colloquies or pecches, as in the production of that great master Titus Livius, or that greater master still, Thucydides.

The drawing of characters, consistent with goneral truth and fidelity, is no violation of historicel accuracy; it is only an illustration or an ornament.

When Livy ascribes an appropriate speech to one of his historical personages, it is only as if he had portrayed the same character in language professedly his own. Lord Clarendon's presentation, in his own words, of the character of Lord Falkland, one of the highest and most successful efforts of personal description, is hardly different from what it would have been, if he had put into the mouth of Lord Falkland a speech exhibiting the same quali ties of the mind and the heart, the same opinions, and the same attachments. Homer describes the sotions of personages, which, if not real, are so swegined as to be conformable to the general characteristics of men in the heroic ages. If his relation be not historically true, it is such, nevertheess, as, making due allowance for postical embelishments, might have been true. And in Milton's great epic, which is so, atmost entirely made up of parratives and speecher, there is nothing repugnant to the general conception which we form of the re of those whose sentiments and conduct

he portrays. Hut history, while it illustrates and adorns, con has itself to facts, and to the narrative of actual counts. It is not tar from truth to say, that well written and classic listery is the coic of real 11%, to places the actions of men in an attractive and intresting light; rejecting what is improper and superfluous, is alls its picture with real, just, and well

perfinous, it alls its picture with rear, just, and went integes.

And the alguity of blatory consists in reciting cents with truth and accuracy, and in presenting luman agents and their nectors in a clear and imparbial light. The first element in history, therefore, is truthfulness; and this truthfulness must be utsented in a concrete form. Classical history is not among it is not a rade collection of acts, occured too, and dates. It adopts nothing that is not armo; is then it does not emprace his minor truths, and all minor tremsactions. It is no emposition, a proceeding, which has noticy of design, like a work of contion, which has noticy of design, like a work of channery or of painting, and keeps constantly in view one great end or result. Its parts, therefore, are to be properly adjusted and well properly included. The historian is an artist as true to fact as other artists are to nature; and though he may sometimes embel-lish, he never teleropresents; he may occasionally perhaps, color too highly, but the truth is still visi-

ble through the lights and shades. This unity of design seems essential to all great productions. With all the variety of the Hiad, Homer kept the wrath of Achilles, and its consequences, always in view; when he sang of the exploits of other heroes, they were sliently subordinated to the son of Thetis. Still more remarkable is the unity in variety of the Odyssey, the character of which is much more complicated, but all the parts are artfully adapted to each other, and they have a common centre of interest and action—the great end being the restoration of Ulysses to his native thaca. Virgil, in the Eheid, sang of nothing but the man and his acts, who brought the Trojan gods to Italy, and laid the foundation of the imperial walls of Rome; and Milton of nothing but

Man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree, whose mertal taste Brought death into the world. And the best historical productions of ancient and of modern times have been written, with equal fidelity to one leading thought or purpose. It has been said by Lord Bolingbroke, that "history is philosophy teaching by example;" and bafore Bolingbroke, Shakspeare has said:—

e Bolingbroke, Shakspeare has said:—

'There is a history in all men's lives,
Figurieg the nature of the times deceased;
The which observed, a man may prophecy,
With a year aim, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which in their
Beeds and weak beginnings lie entreasured.
Such things become the hatch and brood of time;
And, by the necessary form of this,
King Richard might create a perfect guess.
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater falsenees,
Which should not find a ground to rest upon,
Unless on you."

"Are these things, then, necessities? Then let us meet them like necessities "* And a wiser man than either Bolingbroke or Shakspeare has declared :-

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is so new thing under the suu."

These sayings are all just, and they proceed upon the idea that the essential characteristics of human nature are the same every where, and in all ages.

This, doubtlets, is true; and so far as history

This, doubtlets, is true; and so far as history presents the qualities and propensities of human nature, it does teach by example. Bolingbroke adds, with remarkable power of expression, "that the school of example is the world, and its great the school of example is the world, and its great masters or teachers are history and experience."

But the character of man so much varies, from age to age, both in his individual and collicative capacity, there comes such a change of circum-

age to age, both in his individual and colliseitor capacity, there comes such a change of circumstances, so many new objects of desire and aversion, and so many new and powerful motives spring up in his mind, that the conduct of men, in one age, or under one state of circumstances, is no sure and precise indication of what will be their conduct, when times and circumstances alter; so that the example of the past, before it can become a usoful instructor to the present, must be reduced to elementary principles in human nature, freed from the influence of conditions which were temporary and have changed, and applied to the same principles under new relations, with a different degree of knowledge, and the impulses arising from the altered state of things. A savage has the passions of ambition, revenge, love and glory; and ambition and love, revenge and the hope of renown, are also elements in the character of civilized life; but the development of those passions, in a state of barbarism, hardly instructs us as to the manner in which they will exhibit themselves in a cultivated period of scelety.

And so it is of religious sentiment and feeling.

period of society.

And so it is of religious sentiment and feeling. believe man is everywhere, more or less, a religious being ; that is to say, in all countries, and at all times, he feels the tie which connects him with an

invisible power
It is true, indeed, and it is a remarkable fact in It is true, indeed, and it is a remarkable fast in the history of mankind, that in the very lowest stage of human existence, and in the opposite ex-treme of high civilization, surrounded with every-thing luxurious in life, and with all the means of human knowledge, the idea of an unseen and superior governor of the universe is most likely to he canally doubted or disregarded.

be equally doubted or disregarded.

The lowest of human, savage existence, and the intellectual and refined atheism, such as we have seen exhibited in our day, seem to be strangely coincident in this respect; though it is from oppo-site causes and influences that these classes are led ubt or deny the existence of a supreme power. But both these are exceptions to the general current of human thought, and the general conviction of our nature.

is naturally religious; but then his religion Man is naturally reigious; out that it refers takes its character from his condition, his degree of knowledge, and his associations; and, therefore, it is true that the religious feeling which operates in one state of society, and under one degree of light and knowledge, is not a safe example to prove its probable it fluence and operation under circumstances essentially different; so that when we regard history as our instructor, in the developement of the perceptions and character of men, and in the motives which actuate them, there comes a concomitant rush of altered circumstances, which are

all to be considered and regarded.

History, therefore, is an example which may teach us the general principles of human nature, but does not instruct us greatly in its various pos sible developements.
What Dr. Johnson said, in his comparison of Dry

den and Pope, is not inapplicable to this topic.
"Dryden," said he, "knew more of man in his general nature, and Pope in his local manners."
Dryden's seatiments, therefore, are the exemplar of human nature in general, Pope's of human nature. ces. And what is true of individual man, is true, also, of rociety and government.

The love of liberty, for instance, is a passien and

sentiment, which existed in intense force in the Gre-cian republics, and in the early history of Rome. It exists now, chiefly, and first of all, on that por-tion of the Western continent in which we live. Here it burns with heat and with splender beyond all Grecian and all Roman example. It is not a light in the temple of Minerva, it is not a vestal fisme in Rome; it is the light of the sun, it is the illumination of all the constellations. Earth, air, and ocean, and all the heavens above us, are filled and ocean, and all the heavens above us, are filled with its glorious illumination; and, therefore, though the passion and the sentiment are the same, yet ke who would reason from Greeian liberty, or from Reman freedom, to our intelligent American liberty, would be holding a farthing candle to the orb of day.

The magnificent fuarral cration of Periodes over

those who fell in the Poloponesian war, is one of the grandest craterical productions of antiquity. It contains sentiments and excites emotions congenial to the minds of all lovers of liberty, in all regions and at all times. It exhibits a strong and ardent attachment to country, which true patriots always feel—an undamnted courage in its defence, and a re-solution and a willingness to pledge and hazard all for the maintenance of liberty. I cannot deny my self the pleasure of quoting a few passages from

hat celebrated address: -"I shall, therefore, begin first," said Pericles, "with our foresthers, since both justice and de-cency require, we should on this occasion bestow on them as honorable remembrance. In this, our country, they kept themselves always simply settled, and through their valor, handed it down free to every since succeeding generation. Worthy inevery since succeeding generation. Worthy inour immediate fathers; since, enlarging their own inheritance into the extensive empire which we now possess, they bequeathed that, their work of

now possess, they bequeathed that, their work of teil, to us their sons. Yet, even these successes, we carelyos, here pretent, we who are yet in the shough and vigor of our days, have nobly improved, and have made such provisions for this, our Athers, that now it is all-sufficient in itself to answer every exigence of war and of peace.

"Eut by what methods we have ricen to this height of glory and power, by what polity and by what contact we are thus aggrandized, i shall first endeavor to show, and then proceed to the praise of the deceased. These, in my opinion, can be no impritinent topics on this occasion; the discussion of them must be beneficial to this numerous company of Athenians and of strangers.

"We are happy in a form of government which cannot envy the laws of our neighbors; for it hash served as a model to others, but is original at Athens. And this our form, as a ministed not to the few, but to the whole beet of the people, is

Athens And this our form, as committed not to the few, but to the whole bedy of the people, is called a demoracy. How different sover in a private capacity, we all enjoy the tame general equality which our laws are fitted to preserve, and superior honors just as we excel. The public administration is not confined to a particular family, but is restricted, only by morit. Powerty is not a himattainable only by morit. Poverty is not a hin-drance, [since] wheever is able to serve his country, meets with no obstacle to preferment from his first obscurity. The effices of the State we go through without obstructions from one another, and live together in the mutual endearments of private life without ruspicions; not angry with a neighbor for following the bent of his own humor, nor putting on that countenance of discontent which pains, though it cannot pusible so that in private his we converse without defidence or damage, whilst we dere not on any account offend against the public, through the

any account offerd against the public, through the reverence we hear to the magistrates and the laws; chefly to these enacted for the redress of the injured, and to those unwritten laws, a breach of which is regarded as digraces.

"We want no Homer to be the herall of our praise; no poot to dock off a history with the charms of verse, where the opinion of exploits must ruffer a strict relation. Every sea has been opened by our fields, and every land hath been penetrated by our armires, which have everywhere lait behind them eternal moruments both of our enalty and our friendship.

recordship.
As for you who now survive them, you may well tray for a better fortune, but you must, aver-theless, consider it your duty to preserve the same spirit and warmth of courage against your enemies; not judging of the expediency of this from a mere harangue, where any man, indulging in a flow of

words, may tell you, what you yourselves know as well as be, how many advantages there are in fighting valiantly against your enemies, but rather making the daily increasing grandeur of this community the object of your thoughts, and growing quite enamored of it. And when it really appears great in your apprehensions, think again that this grandeur was acquired by brave and valiant manby nen who knew their duty, and in the moments of action were sensible of shame and feared repleach; who, whenever their attempts were unsuccessful, thought it dishoner that their country should stand in need of anything their valor could do for it, and so made it the most glorious present. Bestowing their lives on the public, they have every one received a praise that will always be most illustrious—not that in which their bones lie mouldering, but that in which their fame is preserved, to be on every occasion, when here is the state of the state of the country state of the property occasion, when here is preserved, to be on every occasion, when here is preserved, in the order of the country occasion, when here is preserved, to be on every occasion, when here is preserved, in the country of the country occasion, when here is preserved, it is to see the country occasion. words, may tell you, what you yourselves know as which their bones lie mouldering, but that in which their fame is preserved, to be on every occasion, when honor is the theme of either word or act, eternally remembered. This whole earth is the sepulche of illustricus men; nor is it the inscription on the columns of their native soil alone that show their merit, but the memorial of them better than all inscriptions, in every fereign nation, repesited more durably in universal ramembrance than on their own temb. From this very moment, emulating these noble patterns, placing your happiness in literty, and liberty in valor, be prepared to encounter all the dangers of war."

Gentlemen, does not every uses, paragraph, and

Gentlemen, does not every page, paragraph, and Gentlemen, does not every page, paragraph, and sentence of what I have read, go home to all our hearts, carrying a most gratified consciousness of its resemblance to what is near and dear to us in our native land? Is it Athens or America? Is Athens or America the theme of these immortal strains? Was Pericles speuking of his own country, as he saw it or knew it, or was he gazing upon a bright vision then two thousand years before h m, which we see in reality, and as he saw in prospect?

pect?
But the contests of Sparta and Athens, what were they in lasting importance, and in their bearing on the destines of the world, in comparison with that ever memorable struggle which separated the colenies from the dominion of Europe?
How different the result which betided Athens from that which crowned the glorious efforts of our ancestors; and, therefore, this renowned cration of Pericles what is it in comparison with an effort of

Pericles what is it in comparison with an effort of historical eloquence which should justly set forth the merits of the herces and the martyrs of the American revolution? And the liberty of Athens, and of the other Grecian republics, being founded in pure democracies, without any principle of representation, was fitted only for small States. The exercise of nonular power, in a purely democratic sentation, was fitted only for small States. The exercise of popular power, in a purely democratic form, cannot be extended over countries of large extent; because, in such countries, all cannot assemble in the same place, to vote directly upon laws and ordinances and other public questions. But the principle of representation is expansive; it may be calarged, if not infinitely, yet indefinitely, the meet new occasions, and embrace new regions. While, therefore, the love of liberty was the same, and its general principle the same, in the Grecian republic as with us, yet not only were forms essentially different, but that also was wanting which we have been taught to consider as indispensable to its security; that it, a fixed, settled, definite, fundamental law, or constitution, imposing limitations mental law, or constitution, imposing limitations and restraints equally on governors, and governod. We may, therefore, inhale all the fullness and greatness of the Greeian spirits, but we necessarily give its developement a different form, and subject it to new modifications.

But history is not only philosophy teaching by example; its true purpose is, also, to illustrate the general progress of society in knowledge and the arts, and the charges of manners and pursuits of

There is an imperfection, both in ancient and modern histories, and those of the best masters in this respect. While they recite public transactions, this respect. While they recite public transactions, they omit, in a great degree, what belongs to the civil, social, and demestic progress of men and na-tions. There is not, so far as I know, a good civil history of Rieme, nor is there an account of the manners and habits in social and domestic life, such as may inform us of the progress of her citizens, from the foundation of the city to the time of Livy and Sallust, in individual exhibitions of character

and Sallust, in individual exhibitions of character. We know, indeed, something of the private pursuits and private vices of the Roman people at the commencement of the empire; but we obtain our knowledge of these chiefly from the severe and indignant rebukes of Sallust, and the inimitable satires of Juvenal. Wars, foreign and domestic, the achievements of arms, and national alliarces fill up the recorded greatness of the Roman empire.

It is very remarkable that, in this respect, Roman literature is far more deficient than that of Greece. Aristophanes, and other Grecian comic writers, have scenes richly filled with the delination of the lives and manners of their own people. Fut the Roman imitators of the Grecian stage gave themselves up to the reproduction of foreign

gave themselves up to the reproduction of foreign characters on their own stage, and presented in their dramas Grecian manners also, iestead of Roman manners. How much wiser was Shake-pere, who exchained the attention of his audion-ces, and still enchains the attention of the whole Teutonic race. by the presentation of English marners and English history ?

Falsteff, Justice Shallow, and Degberry, are no shrubs of foreign growth, transpinnted into the pages of hakepeare, but genuine productions of the soil, the creations of his own home bred fancy. Mr. Banks has written a civil history of Rome; but it seems not to have answered the great end

which it proposed.

The labors of Niebuhr, Arnold, and Merivale, have accomplished much towards furnishing the materials of such history, and Becker, in his Galmaterials of such history, and Becker, in his Galmaterials of the private life of the Romans at the commencement of the empire.

the empire. I know nothing of the fact, but I once had an intimation, that one of the most distinguished writers of our time and of our country has had his thoughts turned to this subject for several years. If this be so, and the work, said to be in years. It this be so, and the work, said to be in contemplation, be perfected, it will be true, as I have no doubt, that the civil history of the great republic of antiquity will have been written, not only with thorough research, but also with elegance of style, and chaste, classical illustration, by a citizen of the great republic of modern times. I trust, that when this work shall space. by a citizen of the great republic of modern times. I trust, that when this work shall appear, if it shall appear, we shall not only see the Roman consul and the Forman general, the Comitia and consul and the Roman general, the Comitia and the Forum, but that we shall, also, see Roman bearths and alters, the Roman matron at the head of her household, Reman children in their schools of instruction, and the whole of Roman life fully presented to our view, so far as the materials, now existing in separate and special works, afford the

It is in our day only that the history and progress of the civil and secial institutions and manners of England have become the subjects of particular at-

England have become the subjects of particular attention.

Sharon Turner, Lingard, and, more than all, Mr. Hallam, have laid this age, and all following ages, under the heaviest obligations by their labors in this field of literary composition; ner would I separate from them the writings of a most learned and cloquent person, whose work on English history is now in progress, nor the author of the Pictorial History of England. But there is still wanting a foll, therough, and domestic social account of our English ancesters—that is, a history which shall trace the progress of social life in the interceurse of men with man, the advance of arts, the various changes in the habits and occupations of individuals, and those improvements in domestic life, which have attended the condulor and nelicorated the circumstances of men in the lapse of ages. We still have not the means of learning, to any great extent, how our English ancestors, at their nomes, and in their houses, were fed, and longed, and clothed, and what were their facility was an extent of fire. ed, and lodged, and clothed, and what were their ally employments. We want a history of fire-des; we want to know when kings and queens exchanged becs of straw for bees of down, and reared to breakfast on beef and beer. We wish to see more, and know more, of the changes which took place from age to age, in the homes of England, from the castle and the palace down to the numblest cottage. Mr. Henry's book, so far as it goes, is not without its utility; but it styps too seen, and even in regard to the period which it embracce, it is not sufficiently full and satisfac-

tory in its particulars.

The feucal ages were military and agricultural, but the splender or arms, in the history of the times, monopolized the genius of writers; and pertimes, monopolized the genius of writers; and per-haps materials are not now abundant for forming a knowledge of the essential industry of the country. Ho would be a public benefactor who should in-struct us in the medes of cultivation and tillage prevailing in England from the conquest down, and in the advancement of manufactures, from their inception in the time of Henry IV., to the paried of their considerable development two continues atterwards.

There are two sources of information on these There are two sources of information on these subjects, which have never yet been unity explored, and which, nevertheless, are overflowing fountains of knowledge. I mean the statutes, and the proceedings of the courts of law. At an early period of life, I recurred, with some degree of attention, to both these remeses of information—not no much for professional purposes, as for the clucidation of the progress of seciety. I acquainted mysels will the chiect, and purposes, and substance of every published statute in Etitish legislation. These showed me what the Legislature of the country was concerned in from time to time, and from pear to year. And I learned from the reports of contravaries in the overties of isw, what where the pursuits and comparities of individuals, and what no objects which mean carriestly engaged attention. I har liy know stything which more repast regards that indice of this kind. We learn from them what pursuits occupied men during the founds ages. We minits occupied men during the found ages. We see the efforts of society to throw off the chains of this feudal dominion. We see too, in a most interesthis feudal dominion. ing namer, the ingenious devices resorted to to treak the threldom of personal slavery. We see the beginning of manufacturing interests, and at length

bursts upon us the full splendor of the commercial

Littleton, Coke, Plowden, what are they ? How their learning fades away and becomes obsolete when Holt, and Somers, and Mansfield arise, catch-ing themselves, and infusing all around them, the t fluences, and the knowledge which commerce had

the dupon the world?

Our great teachers and examples in the historical art are, doubtless, the eminent historians of the Greek and Reman ages. In their several ways, they are the masters to whom all succeeding times have looked for instruction and improvement. They are the models which have stood the test of time, and, like the giorious creations in marble of Greeian seniors, have been always admired and Greeian seniors. Grecian genius, have been always admired and never surpased. We have our favorites in literature, as well as

other things, and, I confess, that, among the Gre-cian writers, my estimate of Herodotus is great. His evident truthfulness, his singular simplicity of style, and his constant respect and veneration for sacred and divine things, win my regard. It is true that he sometimes appears creduleus, which caused Aristotle to say of him that he was a story teller. But, in respect to this, two things are to be remarked—the one is, that he nover avers as a fact that which rests on the accounts of others; the other is, that all subsequent travels and discoveries have tended to confirm his fidelity. From his streat qualities as a writer, as well as from as a mot that which rests on the accounts of others; the other is, that all subsequent travels and discoveries have tended to confirm his fidelity. From his great qualities as a writer, as well as from the age in which he lived, he is justly denominated the "Father of History." Histodeus was a conscientious narrater of what he saw and heard. In his manner there is much of the old epic style; indeed, his work may be considered as the connecting link, between the epic legend and political history; truthful, on the one hand, since it was a genuine history; but, on the other, conceived and executed in the spirit of postry, and not the profounder spirit of political philosophy. It breathes a reverential submission to the divine will, and recognizes distinctly the governing hand of Providence in the affairs of men. But, upon the whole, I am compelled to regard Thucydides as the greater writer. Thucydides was equally truthful, but more conversant with the motives and character of men in their political relations. He took infinite pairs to make himself thoroughly acquainted with transactions that occurred in his own day, and which became the subject of his own narrative I is said, even, that persons were employed by him to obtain information from both the belligerent pewers, for his use, while writing the history of the Peloponecian war.

He was one of the most eminent citizens of the Athenian republic, educated under the institutions of Solen, and trained in all the pelitical wisdom

Peleponesian war.

He was one of the most eminent citizens of the Athenian republic, educated under the institutions of Solen, and trained in all the pelitical wisdom these institutions had developed in the two centuries since their establishment. A more profound intellect never applied itself to historical investigations were clear sighted and impartial judge of

intellect never applied itself to historical investigation; a more clear sighted and impartial judge of
human conduct never dealt with the fortunes and
acts of political communities.

The work of Heredotus is graphic, fluent, dramatic, and ethical in the highest degree; but it is
not the work of a free citizen of a free republic,
personally experienced in the conduct of its affairs.
The history of the Peloponesian war, on the other
hand, could only have been produced by a man
who added to vast genius deep personal insight
into the workings of various public institutions.

As Thucydides himself says, his history was writren not for the entertainment of the moment, but
to be "a possession forever."

ten not for the entertainment of the moment, but to be "a pessession forever."

There can, it seems to me, be no reasonable deubt, that the first works, by which man expressed his thoughts and feelings in an orderly composition, were essentially postical. In the earliest writings, of which we know anything with distinctness, we have an union, or mingling, of poetry and fact, embodying the traditions and history of the people among which they arose.

Like other intellectual culture, this form of history arguered first in the last, and from the days of

tory appeared first in the East, and, from the days of Meses and Joshua down to our ewn times, it has there retained substantially the same character. mean it has been a remarkable mixture of the spirit of history and of epic poetry. In Greece, we may observe originally the same state of things; but the two forms of composition soon became separated, though the Greek historical art, when nighest, never loses all its relations to the epic. The earliest Creek poets were religious and historical poets, dealing in the traditions and mythology of their country, and so continued down through Homer. Herodotus was by birth an Asiatic Greek, and was Heredotts was by birth an Asiatic Greek, and was quite imbued with the oriental spirit. In his time, of public records there were none, or at the most, there were only local registers of public events, and their dates, such, for instance, as those kept by the priesthood in the Temples at Delphi and Arges, or the registers of particular families. He travelled therefore, to collect the materials for his History. But he made of them one whole, and laid one idea at the bettom, with as much Epie simplicity as Homer did in the Hiad. His subject was the contest of Greece with the Persians and the triumph of Greeien liberty, or, more strictly, the great Greeian victory over the barbarians who had conquered the world, as then known. The relations between Herodotta and Homer are not to be miskeen; he not only has episedes, like the long one about Egyp, and formal speeches, which were common in historical works, till the sixteenth century of our era, and hove not been unknown since, but he has diatorical works, till the sixteenth century of our era, and have not been unknown since, but he has dialogues. One of his series of speeches, which partakes of the character of a dialogue, shows a remarkantly advancement in political knowledge for the sge of Pericle—I mean that in which the conspirators against the Magi of Persia, previously to the elevation of Darius, discuss the different forms of government, much in the spirit of Montesquieu. But all there things are kept in their proper places by Herodotus. He feels the connection of his subject all the way through; how one event proceeds from another, and how all tends to the wrincipal

from another, and how all tends to the principal result, or contributes to it directly. In Thueydides, the art of history is further ad-vareed, though he lived very little later than Hero-dotus, and probably had read or heard his history,

though that is doubted.

Theoglides did not, indeed, make one whole of his work, for he did not survive the war whose history he undertook to relate; but he is less credhistory he undertook to relate; but he is less credulous than Herodotus; he has no proper dialogue; he is more compact; he indulges very little in episcodes; he draws characters, and his speeches are more like formal, stately discussions. And he says of them, they are such as he either heard himself, or received from those who did hear them, and he states that he gives them in their true subtance.

There is nothing to create a doubt that personally he heard the cration of Pericles; and it is remarkable that, throughout the most flourishing period of Greek literature, both poetical and historical, productions were composed to be heard, rather than to be read; and the practice of liteosing to their re-

o be read; and the practice of listening to their rehearsals led the Greek people to attain great accu-racy, as well as retentiveness of memory.

In shert, Heredotus' work scens a natural, fresh reduction of the soil; that of Taucydides belongs reduction of the soil; that of Taucydides belongs to a more advanced state of culture. Quinctlian says of the former, In Herodoto cannul lenker fluence; cayed the former, in Berasito contactence future, of the latter, Denses at brevist a semper visitary siti. Kenephon, in his Hellenica, continues Thucydides. Ho was a military leader, and familiar with the affairs of State, and though not so deep a thinker, was a more graceful and easy writer. Polybius, living in a much later period, is defective in style, but is a wice and sensible author. His object is not more than the think been but to them. not merely to show what has been, but to attempt the instruction of the future—making his work what he calls a demonstrative history, fitted for the vee of statesmen. He is the last of the really

good Greek historians.

The Romens had the great Greek masters in process and poetry all before them, and imitated them in everything, but approached their models nearly only in elequence and history. Like the Greeks, too, they had early pastical histories, hisorical legends, songs, &c. Ennius wrote a sort of pic history of Rome. Casar, one of the most is history of Rome. Cosar, one of the most stringuished of all great men, wrote accounts of not he had done, or what related directly to him-The clearness, purity, and precision of his leare as characteristic of him as any of his great

Sailust went more upon Greek models. Each of s two remaining histories is an opic whole; shor seed, but complete; fashioned with the greatest archess, and inspired with a dignity and stateli-ess of style, which Chern did not seek, and which ould not have been fitting for his personal me-

Livy had another purpose ; there is an epic comthey had another purpose; there is an epic com-teness in his great work, though that work has no down to up in a mutilated state. "Majestas wit famous!" was his subject, and he sparifies white it; even, not unfrequently, the rigor of the Plis style is rich and flowing, some one and it is the actor win rays. His descriptions are select it need, there is a nobleness and gran-r shout his whole work, well fitted to his mag-

research he whole werk, wen attend to his magcent purpose in writing it
actus comes inter, when he could no longer
or prove of his country as Livy has done. He
is the spirit and the power of Thangdides.
It was great, purphis men, dissatisfied with
it times—the one because of the assendancy of
acques among the people; the other, with the
transport demonstration of the province demonstration of acques among the people; the other, with the real view and the growing demoralization of ago. The task the Lowever, free from passion, is a wise summer merillee, and profound writer agelent. Of both his history and sunnils large cold are less. We cannot, therefore, will how he transpeterers and proportion there may be less in either. But the nature of the paried becomes in each, a period, as he says "crimism two direct product process and diministrative and interest to the control of the own nature. In citation that the control of the own nature. In citation of the penalt be something thrown a series of the penalt be something thrown By a sing in the of his penalt he sometimes in two of a Who was which an ited and selectionizing and jet it has been thought in also me dogree of following off in the penalty and observed of the Landa Materials. Homan writers, my profurence matronaly Of the Roman writers, my profurence is strongly for Sailuat. I admire his reach of thought, also clearness of style, as well as his necessary of Darra-

without being meagre or obscure; and his power of personal and individual description is remarkable. There are, indeed, in his style, some roughnesses There are, indeed, in his style, some roughnesses belonging to the Roman tongue at an earlier age; but they seem to strengthen the structure of his sentences, without especially injuring their beauty. No character drawing can well exceed his delineation of Cataline, his account of Jugurtha, or his parallel between Carar and Cato. I have thought, sometimes, that I saw resemblances between his terro and powerful periods, and the remarks and sayings of Dr. Johnson, as they appear, not in his stately performances, but in the record of his conversations, by Boswell.

In turning to peruse once more the pages of Sallust, to refresh myself for the preparations of this address, I was struck by the considence of a brausaction narrated by him, and one which we have seen very recently in our own country.

tion. He is sufficiently concise; he is sententious

action carrated by him, and one which we have seen very recently in our own country.

When Jugurtha had put to death Hismpal, and expelled Adherbal from his rightful throne, the latter, who was born in Numidia, and not in Hungsry, came to Rome to invoke, what we should call, the intervention of the Roman people. His speech delivered on that occasion, in the Senate, as Saliust has given it, is one of the most touching ever made by a man in misfortune, and suffering from injury, to those having the power of granting relief or redress. His supplication to the Senate is founded on the broad and general idea, that the Roman people were just themselves, aft, as they had the power, so it was their duty to provent or punish high handed injustice threatened or inflied by others.

high handed injustice threatened or inflicted by others.

"Sed quoties parum tuta per selpsa problitat neque mith in manu tuit, Jujurtha qualis foret; ad vocaonfug, patres conscripti, quibns, quod misserriaum, cosor prius oneri, quam usui esse. Ceteri reges aut bello victi in smiottam a vobis recepti, aut in suis dubus rebus scolestatem vestram appetiverunt; familia nostra cum populo Romane bello Carthaginienei smiottism instituit; quo tempore magis files ejus, quam fortuna petenda erat. Quorum progeniem vos, patres conscripti, noffice peti frustra a vebis auxilium peters. Si ad impetrandum nihil causo haberem, proter miserandam fortunam; quod paulo ante rex, genere, fama atque ceptis potere, nunc deformatis artumis, inopp, allenas opes expecto; tame erat m-jestatis Romani populi prohibere injuriam neque patt cujusquam regnum per seclus crescete.

Onid asam? quo polissimum infalix accedan? Generis

opes expecto; tamen erat mijestatis Romani populi prohibere injuriqui neque pati cujusquam regium per socius
cresceie.

Quid agam? quo potissimum infelix accedam? Generis
pracifia cumha extinota sunt: pater, uti necesse erat,
nature concersit; fratri, quem minime decuit; propinquius per socius vitam eripurt: affaces, amicos propinquius relicta anima, clausi in tenebris, cum me zore erluctu, morte gravierem, vitam exigunt. Biomata, que
sut suiisi, aut ex necersariis adversa facta sunt, incolumia manerent; tamen, si quid ex improviso accidiaset,
ves implorarem, patres conscripti, quibus, pro magnirudine imperti, jus et injurias emmes cura cass decet.
Nuno vero excui patria, domo, solus et omalum homestarum rerum egens, quo accedame, aut quos appellem?
natioresue, su reges, qui omnes familias nostras ob vestram amicitiam infesti sunt? an quoquam adira loct,
ubi non majorum mecrum hostilia monumenta plurima
sint? aut quisquam acerti infereri potest, qui aliquando
vobis hoctis fuit?

At ego infelix, in fanta mala precipitatus ex patrio
reson, retum humansum spectaculum procbeo: incertus
quid sgam tuasne injurias persequar, ipse auxilii egens;
an regio consulam, cujus vites medisque potestas ex opibus silentis pendet. Utiman emori fortunis meis honestus
exitus essat, neu vivere contemptus viderer, si, defessus
malts, hjurio; concessissem: nuno nequa vivere libst,
neque mori licet sine dedecore. Patres conscripti, per
vos, per liberco atque parenter vestros, per majestatem
popul Romani, subvente misero mini; its obviam injurior neite pati reguum Numidia, per socius et sanguimem familie nostirotatescere.

While i confess myacif not competent to sit in
judgment on the great masters of Roman story,
etiil, it has always struck me that, in tho style of

While I confess myself not competent to sit in judgment on the great masters of Roman story, still, it has always struck me that, in the style of Livy, there was so much fulness, so much accumulation of circumstance, as occasionally tended to turgidily. I speak this, however, with the greatest degree of diffidence. Livy seems to me like the rivers under the influence of copious soring freshets, when not only is the main channel full, but all the tributary streams are tending to everflow; while Sallust, I think, takes care only that there shall be one deep, clear, strong and rapid current to convey him and his thoughts to their destined end.

I do not meen to say that the skilful use of circumstance, either in the hand of a historian or a poet, is not a great power; I think it is. What we call graphic description, is but the presentation of the principal idea, with a discrete accompaniment of interesting concemitants.

of interesting concomitants.

The introduction of a single auxiliary thought or expression conclines gives a new glow to the historical or poetical picture. Particularity, well set forth, enchains attention. In our language, no writer has understood this better than Milton. His poetical images and descriptions are sure to emit nothing which can make those images and these descriptions striking, distinct, and certain, while all else is industriously repelled.

Witness the fall of Lucifer:—

To nown be fell, from noon to dewy eve, A summer's day; and with the setting st Deept from the zenith, like a falling star Co. Lemnos, the Agean ide." His description of vocal music in the Allegro is another instance of the same kind :-

what ever against eating cares,
And ever against eating cares,
Lap ne is soft Lydian als,
Maried to immortal verse,
Such as the melting stull may please,
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweethers long drawn out,
With wanton heed and giddy cuming.
The melting voice through maxes ruonic
Univisiting all the chainst that the
The hidden coul of harmony.
That Orpheus' self may heave his head
From golden slumber, on a bed
Of heap'd Elyshan flowers, and hear
Euch strains as would have charmed the
Of Finto, to have quite set free
His half remained Eury sites "

I hardly know anything which surpasses these exquisite lines—so poetical, and, at the same time, so thoroughly and absolutely English, and so free

from all foreign idlers.

The first three stances of Gray's Elegy in a Country Church Yard, are also remarkable for the power and accuracy with which rural scenery is presented, by grouping together many objects in

one picture.

Another pockical instance, of the same beauty, is the "Burial of Sir John Moore."

There are remarkable instances of the same skill in writing in some of the English pross writers, and especially in the productions of Danial De Foe. No boy doubts that everything teld of Robinson Crusos is exactly true, because all is so circumstantially

is exactly true, because all is so discumstantially told; and no man doubts, until he is informed of the contrary, that the historian of the Plague of London setually saw all that he described, although De Foe was not born till afterwards.

It is a well known saying, that the lie with circumstance is encedingly calculated to decive, and that is true, and it is equally true, not only that fictious history gains credit and belief by the skilled use of circumstance, but that true history, also. ful use of circum tance, but that true his may serive much additional interest from the same

In general, however, historical fasts are to be re-

In general, however, historical races are to be re-lated with rather a close and exclusive regard to such, and such only as are important.

The art of historical composition owes its origin to the institutions of political freedom. Under the despotions of the Ganges and the Indus, poetry fleurished, with oriental luxuriance, from the ear-liest times; but in the immense compass of that rich, the company in the high primeval literature, there is no history, in the high sense of that term. The banks of the Nike were crowded with bistories monuments and memorials, stretching back into the remotest antiquity; and ctretching back into the remotest antiquity; and recent recencies have discovered historical records of the Pharachs in the scrolls of papyrus, some of them as ancient as the books of Moses. But in all these there is no history compessed according to the rinciples of art. In Greece, the epic song founded on traditionary legends, long preceded historical composition. I remember when I thought it the greatest wonder in the world, that the poems of license should have been written at a period so remote, that the extinct Greecan history should have given no account of their author. I did not then know, or had not then considered, that poetical writings, hymns, sense, accounts of personal advictings, hymns, sense, accounts of personal adknow, or had not then considered, that poetical writings, hymrs, songs, accounts of personal adventures, like those of liercules and Jason, were, in the nature of things, carifor than regular historical narratives. Heredotes informs us that Homer lived four hundred years before his time. There is, nevertheless, temething very wonderful in the poems of Homer. In general, it is true of the languages of nations, that, in their carliest ages, they centain the substantial bone and sinew characteristic of their idlom, yet that they are rough, imperfect, and without polish. Thus Chaucer wrote English, but it is what we call old English, and it has not the smoothness and fluency belonging to the style of Pere and Addison. And Spenser wrote English, but, though rich and georgeous, it has not ine precision and accuracy of these later writers. He would seem that many books must be written and read, and a great many tongues and pees employed. would seem that many books must be writted and read, and a great many tongues and pens employed, before the language of a country reashes its highest politic and perfection. Now, the wonder is, how a language should become so perfect as was the Greek of Homer, at the time when that language could have been very little written. Doubtless, in succeeding ages the compass of the Greek tongue was enlarged as knowledge became more extended, and new things easied for new words; but within the compass of Greeian knowledge, as it existed in the time of Homer. It can source be questioned that the style of Homer is quite as perfect and polibed as that of any of his successors. The curse of this superiori anamely is, that the language had not only been spoken for many centuries by a people of great languagity and extraordinary good taste, but had been carefully cultivated by the recliation of postical compositions on a great variety

citation of postical compositions on a great variety of religious and fertive consistent.

It was not until the legislation of Solon had laid the foundation of free political institutions, and these institutions had unfolded a free, and powerful. and neitive political life, in the Athenian republic; until the discussion of public affairs in the Senate and the popular Assumbly, and created deliberative cle patter, and the open administration of justice

in the courts, and under the laws established by Solon, had applied to the transactions between the citizens, all the resources of refined logic, and drawn into the sphere of civil rights and obligations the power of high forensic oratory—it was not until these results of the legislative wisdom of Solon had been attained, that the art of history rose and flourished in Greece. With the decline of Greelan liberty, tegan the decline in the art of historical composition. Historical were written under the Greelan kings of Egypt, and a long line of writers flourished under the Byzantine emperors; but the high art of historical composition, as perfected in the master works of Herodotas, Thurydides, and Zenophen, had perished in the death of political freedom.

The erigin, progress, and decline of history, as an art, were nearly the same in Rome. Sallust and Livy flourished at the close of the republic and the

The erigin, progress, and decline of history, as an art, were nearly the same in Rome. Sallust and Livy flourished at the close of the republic and the commencement of the empire. The great works of Tacitus himself are thought by many to betray the beginning of decline in the art, and the later writers exhibits its fall.

The art of history again revived with the rise of the Italian republics; and since the revival of literature, at the close of the middle ages, it will probably be found that three things naturally rise into importance together—that is to say, civil liberty, cloquence, and the art of historical writing.

Other foundation is not to be laid for authentic Other foundation is not to be laid for authentic history than well authenticated facts; but on this foundation structures may be raised of different characteristics—historical, biographical, and philosophical. One writer may confine himself to exact and minute narration; another, true to the general story, may embelliah that story with more or less of external ornament, or of elequence in description; a third, with a deeper philosophical spirit, may lock into the causes of events and transactions, trace them with more profound research to their sources in the elements of human nature, or consider and solve with more or less success, that most important question—how far the character of individuals has produced public events, or how far, on the other hand, public events have produced and formed the character of individuals!

Therefore one history of the same period in hu-

character of individuals!

Therefore one history of the same period in human affairs, no more renders another history of the same period useless, or unadvisable, than the structure of one temple forbids the erection of another, to the same period useless, or unadvisable, than the structure of one temple forbids the erection of another, to the same god, or one statue of Hercules, Apollo. or Perioles, should suppress all other attempts to produce statues of the same persons.

But, gentlemen. I must not dwell longer on these general topics. We are Americans. We have a country all our own. We are all linked to its fates and its fortunes. It is already not without renown. It has been the theatre of some of the most important of human transactions, and it may well become

It has been the theatre of some of the now impor-tant of human transactions, and it may well become us to reflect on the topics and the means furnished for historical composition in our own land. I have abstained, on this occasion, gentlemen, from much comment on the historics composed by European writers of modern times, and, for obvious reasons, I abstain altogether from remarks upon the writers of our own country.

of our own country.

Works have been written upon the history of the United States, other works upon the same subject are in progress, and, no doubt, new works are centurplated, and will be accomplished.

It need not be doubted that what has been

It need not be doubted that what has been achieved by the great men who have preceded our generation, will be properly recorded by their ruccessors. A country in which highly interesting events occur, is not likely to be destitute of scholars and authors, fit to transmit those events to posterity. For the present, I content myself with a few general remarks on the subject.

In the history of the United States there are three epochs. The first extends from the origin and settlement of the colonies, respectively, to the year 174. During this, much the longest period, the history of the country is the history of separate communities and governments, with different laws and institutions, though all were of a common origin—not identical, indeed, though having a strong famuly resemblance, and having more er less reference to the constitution and common law of the reference to the constitution and common law of the

parent country.

In all there governments, the principle of popular In all these governments, the principle of popular representation more or less prevailed. It existed in the State governments, in counties, in large districts, and in townships and parisher. And it is not irrelevant to remark, that, by the exercise of the rights enjoyed under these popular principles, the whole peeple came to be prepared, beyond the example of all others, for the observance of the same principles in the establishment of national institutions, and the administration of sovereign powers. powers.

The second period extends from 1774, when these colonies first acted efficiently together, for great po-litical ends, as a confederacy of States, to the year 1789, when the precent constitution of government was established. The third embraces the period

was established. The third embraces the period from 1789 to the present time.

To avoid dealing with events too recent, it might be well to consider the third era, or epoch, as terminating with the close of President Washington's administration, and going back into the second so far as to trace the events and occurrences which showed the necessity of a general government, different from that framed by the articles of confederation, which prepared the minds of the people for the adoption of the present constitution. No doubt the arsembling of the first Continental Congress may be regarded as the era at which the Union of these States commenced. This event took place in Pri-States commenced. This event took place in Pailadelphia, the city distinguished by the great civil events of cur carly history, on the 5th of September, 1774, on which day the first Continental Con-

events of cur carly history, on the 5th of September, 1774, on which day the first Continental Congress assembled. Delogates were present from New Hampshire, Massachusette, Rhode Island, Cornecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Let this day be ever remembered! It saw assembled from the several colories table great men whose names have come down to us and will descend to all posterity. Their proceedings are remarkable for simplicity, dignity, and anequalised ability. At that day, probably, there could have been convened on no part of this globe, an equal number of men possessing greater talents and ability, or animated by a higher and more particule motive. They were men full of the spirit of the occasion, imbued deeply with the general sentiment of the country, of large comprehension, of long foresight, and of few words. They made no specches for ostentation, they sat with closed doors, and their great maxim was "faire and sire." It is true, they only wrote; but the issuing of such writings, on such authority, and at such a crisis, was action—high, decisive, national action. They knew the history of the past, they were alive to fall the difficulties and all the duties of the present, and they acted from the first as if the future were all open before them. Peyton Randolph was unanimously chosen President; Obarles Thompson was appointed Secretary. In such a constellation, it would be invidious to point out the bright particular stars. Lot me only say, what none can consider injustice to others, that Ocorge Washington was one of the number.

to point out the bright particular stars. Let me only say, what none can consider injustice to others, that George Washington was one of the number.

The proceedings of the assembly were introduced by religious observances, and devout supplications to the Throne of Grace for the inspiration of wisdom and the spirit of good counsels.

On the second day of the session it was ordered that a committee should be appointed to state the rights of the cotonies, the instances in which those rights had been violated, and the means proper to be pursued for their restoration, and another committee to examine and record upon the several stahe partied for their restoration, and another committee to examine and report upon the several statutes of the English Parliament which had been passed, affecting the trade and manufactures of the colonies. The members of these committees were chosen on the following day. Immediately afterwards Congress took up, as the reundation of their proceedings, certain resolutions adopted, just before the time of their assembling, by delegates from towns in the county of Suffelk, and especially the town of Boston.

Boston, the early victim of the indiction of wrong by the mother country, the early champion of American liberty.—Boston, though in this vast country the may be now surpassed by other cities, in numbers, in commerce and wealth, yet she cannot be targassed in the renown of her early revolutionary bistory. She will stand neknowledged, white the world doth stand, as the origin and ornament, penneter and defender, of the rights of the colories. The English crown frowned upon her with severily and indignation; it only made her stand more creet, and put on a face of greater belderers and defence. The Parliament poured upon her all its indignation. It only held her up with greater illumination, and drew towards her the greater attachment and voncration of the country. town of Boston. greater attachment and veneration of the country.
Boston, as she was in heart, in principle, and feeling, in 1774, so may she remain till her three hills
shall sink into the sea, and be no more remembered

cannon men.

Centlemen, these early proceedings of the citizens of Boston, and other inhabitants of the county of Suffolk, deserve to be written where all posterity may read them. They were carried to the representative of royalty, by the first distinguished martyr in the cause of liberty, Joseph Warren. How fit that he who was not long afterwards to fall in the defence of the liberty of his country, and to seal his love of that country with his blood, full of its spart and its principles, should be the bearer of its removalrances to the representative of that there of lingland. No encomium, no sulogy upon the State of which I have the honor to be a citizen, can exceed that which is expressed in the unantcan exceed that which is expressed in thousand mous resolution of the first American Congress, of the Sih of October, 1774, in these words:—

Resolved That this Congress approve the opposition of the Marsachusetts Buy to the execution of the late acts of Parliament; and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in such case all America cought to support them in their opposition."

Gentler en, I will not believe that the audient commeawealth of Massachusetts can ever depart from her true character. I think it impossible. But thould she be left to forgetfulness of herself, and all that belongs to her, should she temporarily or permanently stray away from the paths of her ancient patriotism—should she, which heaven avert, be willing to throw off her eriginal and all-Ameri-